

BOROUGH

OF

LLANELLY

R E P O R T



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1939

BY

LAURENCE W. POLE,

M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

L. W. POLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

MARY J. DARBY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Dental Surgeon:

T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S.,
L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods:

R. EVANS, M.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors:

I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I. (Insp. of Meat & C. Foods)

Health Visitors:

M. C. JONES, S.R.N.

G. GREENE, S.R.N. (Health Visitors' Cert.)

G. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N. (Health Visitors' Cert.)

S. THOMAS, S.R.N. (Health Visitors' Cert.)

Chief Clerk:

W. J. SIMMONS, (Appointed July, 1939.)

Clerks:

J. C. WILLIAMS, (Left March, 1939.)

J. DAVIES, (Appointed July, 1939.)

T. J. JONES, (Appointed July, 1939.)

T. C. DAVIES, (Appointed July, 1939.)

A. G. BEYNON,

J. H. WILLIAMS.

Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital:

WINIFRED COULSON, S.P.N.

Veterinary Inspector:

J. C. HILL, M.R. V.S.

1.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1939.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the
year 1939.

For reasons that will be appreciated
this Report is much shorter than usual
and many statistical tables have been
omitted.

It is regretted that work under
the Housing Act has been suspended
by the Ministry of Health and no
further representations in connection
with houses unfit for human habitation
can be made under the Act.

Since the outbreak of War in
September, 1939 work concerned with
air raid precautions has been
concentrated upon.

Two members of the staff of the
Health Department, Mr. Jack Davies
and Mr. Tom Jones, were called up
for military service on the out-
break of War. Mr. David T. Lewis
a Student Sanitary Inspector joined
the R.A.M.C., early in September,
1939.

It is very satisfactory to report that Mr. Sidney Morris was successful in December in qualifying as a Sanitary Inspector and was subsequently appointed a temporary additional Sanitary Inspector in the Department.

I have to acknowledge the assistance given to me by all members of the staff especially under the existing abnormal conditions.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. Jones

Medical Officer of Health

Health Department,
Old Town Hall,
Blancilly,
October, 1940.

3.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	2,069
Registrar-General's estimate of (a) resident population, mid-1939	36,590
(b) average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates	36,700
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books end of 1939)	8,774
Rateable Value ...	£170,609
Sum represented by the Penny Rate	£645

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births:	Total	M.	F.	(Birth Rate
Legitimate	501	255	246	(14.15 per (1,000 of (estimated (resident (population.
Illegitimate	17	9	8	
Still Births	28	13	15	(51.28 per (1,000 total (live and (still births
Deaths	446	240	206	(Death rate (12.15 per (1,000 of (estimated (average (population.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):-

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
No. 29. - Puerperal sepsis	1	1.82
No. 30. - Other puerperal causes	1	1.82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2	3.64
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under one year:-
 All infants per 1,000 live births 71.01
 Legitimate infants per 1,000
 legitimate births 63.49
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000
 illegitimate live births 294.11

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	66
" " Measles (all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	5
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	1

Births. 482 births were registered during the year but after making allowance for transferable births the Registrar-General gives the net number for the Borough as 518, equal to a birth rate of 14.15 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Illegitimate births numbered 17, or one illegitimate birth to 35 legitimate births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1939 was 15.0 per 1,000 population.

Still Births numbered 28, giving a rate of 0.76 per 1,000 of the population. The rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 51.29.

The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.59 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths - The gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 468 but after making allowance for inward and outward transferable deaths the net number of deaths for the Borough was 446 (240 males and 206 females), equal to a rate of 12.15 per 1,000 of the estimated average population.

For England and Wales the death rate was 12.1 per 1,000 of the population.

Inquests. These numbered 14.

Uncertified Deaths numbered three

Deaths in Public Institutions were 72.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities. The laboratory of the Health Department is principally used for the examination of swabs for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus and during the year 903 swabs were examined.

Examinations of other pathological specimens, and of milk and foods were made by Dr. A. F. Sladden, Beck Laboratory, Swansea. Water analysis is carried out by Mr. Clarence Saylor, D.Sc., F.I.C., Swansea.

Ambulance Facilities. Patients are transported to the Isolation Hospital by means of the St. John's Ambulance. The ambulance is also used for carrying patients to and from the General Hospital. The Corporation have entered into an agreement with the Priory for Wales for these services in consideration of a payment of £300 per annum and free garage for the ambulance. In May, 1940 this sum was increased by 12½ per cent. (£37-10-0d.) at the request of the Priory of St. John to meet increased overhead charges consequent upon war conditions.

Nursing in the Home. This is undertaken by the Llanolly and District Nursing Association in the case of subscribers. The home nursing of cases of infectious disease is not taken.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. Details of these were given in my Annual Report for 1938.

Hospitals.

Borough Isolation Hospital. This has accommodation for ten patients in eight single-bed cubicles and one two-bed cubicle.

Prince of Wales Orthopaedic Hospital, Cardiff. Children requiring in-patient treatment were admitted into this Hospital. During 1939 seven children were admitted. (Education Committee, six; Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, one.)

Gorseinon Hospital and Carmarthen Infirmary. Cases requiring hospital treatment were admitted into the Maternity Blocks of these two hospitals. Details are given under the heading "Maternity and Child Welfare."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births. The number of births notified during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as adjusted by transferred notifications:

(a) Live Births	...	481	x
(b) Still Births	...	16	
(c) Total	...	497	x
(d) By midwives	...	468	
(e) By doctors or parents		29	x

x includes 1 official evacuee and 1 unofficial evacuee.

Midwives. In accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936 the County Council, the Local Supervising Authority under the Act, appointed six midwives for the Borough of Llanelly who entered upon their duties in October 1937. One relief midwife was also employed by the County Council for duties in the town in 1939. In addition six independent midwives practised in the town during 1939.

The number of births notified by these midwives were as follows:

- 7 County Council midwives notified 319 live births and 11 still births.
- 6 midwives practising independently notified 127 live births and 5 still births.
- 2 maternity nurses engaged at the Public Assistance Institution notified 8 live births.
- 2 medical practitioners notified 2 live births.

There were 25 transferred notifications of live births:

It will be seen that the midwives employed by the County Council attended the majority of births.

Infant Mortality. 37 infants (19 males, 18 females) died within twelve months of birth. The infant mortality rate was therefore 71.01 per 1,000 live births.

There were five deaths of illegitimate children (2 males, 3 females).

23 infant deaths, 12 males and 11 females took place under the age of four weeks. Of those 16 deaths - 8 males and 8 females - occurred during the first week of life and 7 deaths - 4 males and 3 females - took place on the first day of life.

The rate for England and Wales was 50 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality. There was one maternal death due to puerperal sepsis and one due to causes other than sepsis. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 3.83 per 1,000 live births, or 3.64 per 1,000 total live and still births.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 2.93 and 2.82 respectively.

Health Visiting.

(a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year:

Four (half-time Health Visitors and half-time School Nurses.)

(b) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:

(i) to expectant mothers:

First visits 63 (including two official evacuees.)

Total visits 103 (including two official evacuees.)

(ii) to children under one year of age:

First visits 471 (including 5 official evacuees.)

Total visits 1,980 (including 5 official evacuees.)

(iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:

Total visits 3,738 (including 40 official evacuees.)

(c) Other visits by Health Visitors:

The following table shows the work undertaken by the Health Visitors in addition to their ordinary work. Their visits to the homes of tuberculous persons is important and there is liaison between the Health Department and the Tuberculosis Physician, Dr. M. P. Thomas with whom there are frequent consultations.

Visits to orthopaedic cases	42
Following up visits to school children	51
Visits to cases of infectious disease	65
B.C. check visits	1
Visits of enquiry - still births	17
Visits of enquiry - infant deaths	27
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	274

Infant Welfare Centre.

(a) Number of centres provided and maintained by the council : one.

(b) Total number of children who first attended at the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were -

(i) under 1 year of age:-
381 (including 20 official
evacuees and 14
unofficial evacuees.)

(ii) between the ages of 1
and 5 years:-
110 (including 28 official
evacuees and 6
unofficial evacuees.)

(c) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year were -

(i) under 1 year of age:-
328 (including 1 official
evacuee.)

(ii) over 1 year of age:-
327 (including 3 official
evacuees.)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

(a) Number of clinics provided and maintained by the Council : one.

(b) Total number of women who attended at the ante-natal clinic during the year:

156 (including 4 official and
3 unofficial evacuees.)

Supply of Milk and Food. Milk and other foods (dried milk, Virol and Extract of Cod Liver Oil and Malt) are supplied to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age, free in necessitous cases, and at cost price in other cases.

Total quantity of milk supplied by the Council during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:

Liquid (gallons) :

(a) under arrangements approved in accordance with Circular 1840 ... Nil.

(b) otherwise (under previous arrangements) ... 5,569½ x

Dried (pounds) ... 11,926 ø

x including 39⁷/₈ gallons supplied to official evacuees.

ø including 106 pounds supplied to official evacuees.

Accurate records of the issue of dried milk are kept and the issues of this and of ordinary milk, free of cost are carefully scrutinised in the light of the income of the household.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation.

Reference was made in my Report for 1938 to the proposal to provide for the needs of the Borough and its immediate neighbourhood. No further progress has been made.

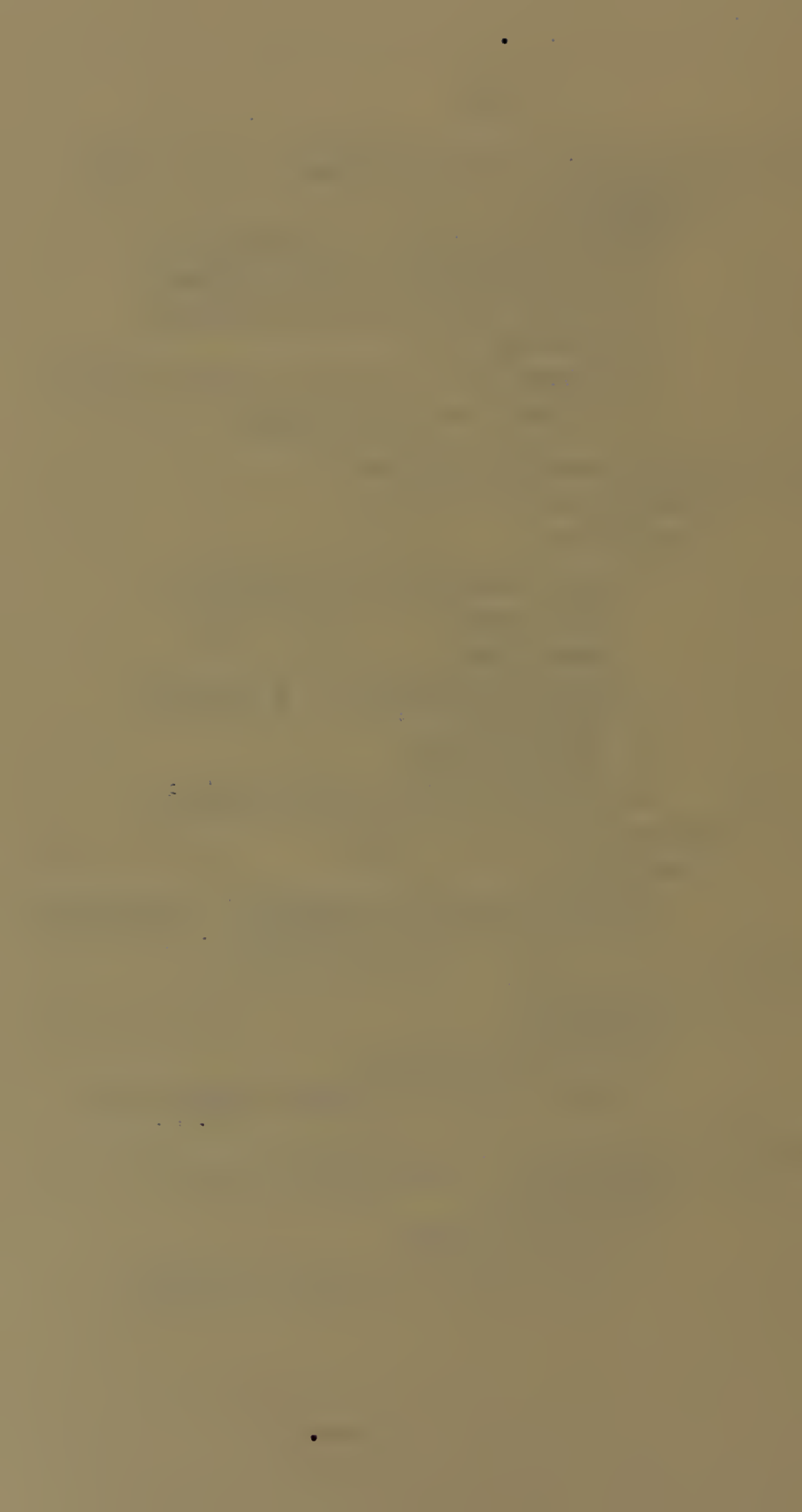
At the present time advantage is taken of the accommodation in the maternity blocks of the Gorseinon Hospital and Carmarthen Infirmary. The majority of the patients have been sent to the former Hospital on account of urgency.

The numbers of patients admitted into these hospitals in 1939 was Gorseinon Hospital 62 (including two official and one unofficial evacuees), Carmarthen Infirmary 3.

Two patients admitted into Gorseinon Hospital for examination and report by the Obstetric Surgeon Dr. J. Lloyd Davies, were readmitted in 1939 for treatment.

The following is a statement of the conditions for which patients were admitted into the two hospitals.

- (1) Toxaemia of pregnancy ... 17
 Results:
 11 live births (2 forceps deliveries)(1 case twins)
 4 still births (1 forceps delivery)
 2 abortions (1 died eclampsia)
 1 uterus evacuation.
- (2) Malpresentation and difficult labour ... 13
 Results:
 9 live births (1 forceps delivery, 1 caesarean section).
 2 still births (1 forceps delivery).
 1 craniotomy.
 1 referred to own doctor.
- (3) Uterine haemorrhage ... 3
 Results:
 1 live birth (forceps delivery)
 2 uterus evacuations.
- (4) Eclampsia ... 3
 Results:
 2 still births
 1 macerated foetus delivered.
- (5) Vomiting of pregnancy ... 2
 Results:
 1 live birth
 1 referred to own doctor.



- (6) Retained Placenta, etc. ... 4
 Results:
 4 retained placentae removed.
- (7) Unsatisfactory home conditions ... 5
 Results:
 5 live births
 (1 caesarean section)
- (8) Pregnancy complicated with Tuberculosis ... 2
 Results:
 1 live birth
 1 hysterectomy and sterilization
- (9) Pregnancy complicated with heart disease ... 2
 Results:
 2 live births
- (10) Pregnancy complicated with post influenzal debility 1
 Result:
 1 still birth
- (11) Septicaemia following abortion ... 1
 Result:
 Died septicaemia
- (12) Impending abortion ... 1
 Result:
 Abortion.

(13) Urgency - In labour ... 1

Result:

1 live birth.

(14) For examination and report ... 10

Results:

1 live birth

(forceps delivery)

1 uterus evacuation

1 referred to Tuberculosis Officer.

7 referred to own doctors.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Six cases

were notified during the year and all were visited by the Health Visitors:-

Treated at home 4

Treated at Isolation Hospital. 2

Vision unimpaired in all cases.

Other infectious conditions.

Puerperal fever ... 1

Puerperal pyrexia ... 3

Measles and german measles
(in children under
5 years of age) 2

Whooping Cough
(in children under
5 years of age) 49

Child Life Protection. (Section 206 to 220, Public Health Act, 1936.)

- (a) Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year. 3
- (b) Number of children at the end of the year. 3
- (c) Number of Child Protection **Visitors** at the end of the year who were Health Visitors. 4

Dental Treatment. The work done by Dental Surgeon is included in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Orthopaedic Treatment. The report of the Orthopaedic Sister will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Birth Control. This work among married women showed that increasing use was being made of the Clinic. On the outbreak of the present war the rooms used for the Clinic were taken over for war purposes and the work of the Clinic had to be given up. It was suggested that other accommodation might be found so that the work carried out by Dr. Gwendoline Madel, could be continued.

By arrangement with the District Nursing Institute rooms were placed at the disposal of the Town Council and the work recommenced in March, 1940.

The following is the Report of Dr. Gwendoline Madel for the first nine months of the year:

Thirty-one cases were seen once or more in the nine months during which the Clinic was held in 1939.

During 1939 an increased interest was shown in the clinic by the patients and the progress was most satisfactory. It is regrettable that the Clinic had to be suspended, particularly in view of the nature of a number of cases treated, and also as the Clinic was becoming firmly established.

The following is a fair sample of the cases referred to in the above paragraph:-

1. A case of epilepsy, aged 18 years, married for under one year, and the mother of one child.

- (2) A case of renal calculus upon which nephrectomy had been performed. This patient was the mother of two children; her husband was unemployed and the four persons lived in two rooms only.
- (3) A patient who had been pregnant seven times, the last three children being premature. Prematurity was due to the debilitated state of the mother who is at present suffering from chronic renal disease. She has suffered from pneumonia on three occasions and from phlebitis once.
- (4) A case of a mother with five children, husband unemployed and these seven persons living in three rooms only.

It was decided to hold the clinic twice monthly, commencing from September, 1939, in view of the increased call upon the clinic and because certain cases required more frequent observation than could be given once monthly.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF BOROUGH

Water Supply. The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes for the year was 34.57 gallons per head per day and for trade purposes 53.76 gallons per head per day.

There are two main sources of supply (1) the Lliedi watershed and (2) the Gwendraeth Fach watershed. In the former the water is stored in (a) the Cwmlledi reservoir, having a capacity of 220 million gallons, and (b) the Upper Lliedi reservoir with a capacity of 200 million gallons.

The Cwmlledi reservoir together with a small supply from the Trebedded reservoir is utilised solely for trade purposes, while the water from the Upper Lliedi reservoir is subjected to slow sand filtration before distribution for domestic purposes.

In the case of the Gwendraeth Fach supply water is taken from the Gwendraeth Fach river and gravitated to the pumping station from which it is pumped into the Lliedi reservoirs.

During 1939 the quantity of water pumped was 122,636,000 gallons.

Water Analysis. Separate examinations have been made at monthly intervals of filtered and unfiltered water. The latter especially that from the Gwendraeth watershed is grossly contaminated by organic matter. The results of the analyses of the filtered water for drinking purposes show that the system of sand filtration is highly effective in the purification of the water before being passed for the public consumption.

As an additional safeguard the drinking water supply has since August 1939 been subjected to chlorination. The method used is very satisfactory and no alteration in the taste of the water has been detected.

1. Chemical.

All samples of water are also examined in regard to their lead solvency and reported upon by the analyst. In no case has lead been found in the samples as received but after subjecting the water to a very stringent test for a period of 24 hours in the presence of bright lead, varying degrees of lead solvency have been found.

As no lead has been found in the samples as received by the Analyst the Town Council may be assured that the public can safely consume the town's domestic water supply.

During 1939 samples of water were submitted monthly for examination-chemical and bacteriological - by Clarence A. Seyler, Esq., D.Sc., F.I.C., Swansea.

Samples taken on the 11th December, 1939 showed the following results:

	<u>No. 1.</u>	<u>No. 2.</u>	<u>No. 5.</u>
Solids in Solution	7.50	7.55	14.50
Chlorine as chlorides	1.70	1.40	1.60
Equivalent to sodium chloride	2.81	2.31	2.64
Nitrogen as nitrates	trace	0.049	0.049
Oxygen in solution	1.10	1.125	1.15
Free carbonic acid	0.22	0.28	0.66
Combined carbonic acid	1.10	1.05	4.40
Equivalent to temporary hardness	2.50	2.33	10.00
Salino ammonia	0.012	trace	0.018
Albuminoid ammonia	nil	0.007	0.0015
Oxygen required (moist combustion)	0.40	0.66	0.50

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000
To get grains per gallon, multiply by 7/10ths.

No. 1. Filtered Water: This water was slightly yellow in colour but clear and of good organic purity. It had a slight solvent action on new lead in a 24 hours laboratory test. (0.04 parts per 100,000) but no lead or other heavy metal was present in the sample as received.

No. 2. Unfiltered Water: This water was very yellow and turbid and of medium organic purity. It had a marked solvent action on new lead in a 24 hours laboratory test (1.2 parts per 100,000) but no lead or other heavy metal was present in the sample received.

No. 3 Gwendraeth Intake. This sample was very yellow and turbid but of fair organic purity. It had some solvent action on new lead in a 24 hours laboratory test (0.10 parts per 100,000) but contained no lead or other heavy metal as received. The total solids and hardness are again lower than usual.

2 Bacteriological: The presence or absence of organisms of the coli group in 15 tests, i.e. 5 each of 10, 1, and 1/10th cubic centimetres of water is expressed in the following tables by the sign + or -

No. 1. Filtered Water.

10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

The sample contains no coliform organisms in 100 c.c.

No. 2. Unfiltered Water.

10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	-
+	-	-

The sample contained in 100 c.c., 300 organisms of the presumptive coli group, of which 250 proved to be of the faecal type 1, and the rest of the intermediate - aerogenes - cloacae group.

No. 3 Gwendraeth Intake.

10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	-

The sample contained in 100 c.c., 1600 organisms of the presumptive coli group, all of which proved to be of the faecal type.

Opinion:

Filtered Water: This is of good chemical and bacterial condition.

Unfiltered Water: The bacterial condition is bad.

Gwendraeth Intake: The total solids and hardness are again lower than usual. The bacterial condition is very bad.

Rainfall. The monthly rainfall for 1939 was as follows:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall (inches)</u>	<u>Days rain fell</u>
January	8.03	21
February	3.67	17
March	2.26	18
April	3.17	18
May	2.15	11
June	2.64	12
July	9.44	26
August	5.36	16
September	2.29	8
October	2.52	18
November	11.62	27
December	3.89	14
TOTAL	57.10	206

The average rainfall for the past 59 years at the Cwmlliedi reservoir is 50.93 inches.

One inch of rain and over fell in 24 hours on eleven occasions. The highest fall occurred on 19th November, 1939 when 1.55 inches was recorded.

Of the total rainfall about 51% fell during the months of January, July and November, 1939.

Drainage and Sewerage. No extensions of sewers were carried out in the Borough during 1939.

Rivers and Streams. The River Lliedi passes through the town but there is no pollution within the borough boundaries apart from the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This is guarded against as well as possible.

Closet Accommodation. Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation 91. Number of houses with pails, the contents of which occupiers dispose of themselves 28. Number of houses with private cesspools 48.

Public Cleansing. The following figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor show the amount of refuse collected in 1939 (estimated):-

	<u>Tons</u>
Highway refuse (including from street gullies)	1,040
Market refuse	200
House and trade refuse	14,344
	<hr/>
	15,584
	<hr/>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Particulars will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Shops and Offices. It is hoped that the required inspections will be carried out in 1940 following the appointment of an additional sanitary Inspector.

Camping Sites. There are no Camping Sites in the Borough.

Smoke Abatement. No action was necessary during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools. The provision of a public swimming bath by the Town Council has been deferred.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The number of houses found during routine house inspections to be infested was 21, (Council Houses 15; other houses 6;) All were disinfested. The mode of procedure was given in my Annual Report for the year 1938.

See also heading "Disinfestation of Furniture, etc."

Sanitary Condition of Schools.

A programme of work in connection with maintenance and replacement was carried out during 1939.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :-

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts.)

- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose. 1,173
- (2) (a) No. of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932. 310
- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose. 1,026
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 1
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 203

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:
 Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers. 216

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936:

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. Nil.

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners. Nil.

(b) Proceedings under
Public Health
Acts:-

(1) No. of dwelling-
houses in respect
of which notices
were served re-
quiring defects
to be remedied. 41

(2) No. of dwelling-
houses in which
defects were
remedied after
service of formal
notices.

(a) By owners 51

(b) By local
authority in
default of
owners. 4

(c) Proceedings under
Sections 11 and 13
of Housing Act,
1936:-

(1) No. of dwelling-houses
in respect of which
demolition orders
were made. 7

(2) No. of dwelling-
houses demolished
in pursuance of
demolition orders. 11

(d) Proceedings under Section
12 of the Housing Act,
1936:-

(1) No. of separate tenements
or underground rooms in
respect of which Closing
Orders were made. Nil.

(2) No. of separate ten-
ements or under-ground
rooms in respect of
which Closing Orders
were determined, the
tenement or room
having been rendered
fit. Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Over-
crowding :-

(a) (1) No. of dwellings
overcrowded at
end of the year. 331

(2) No. of families
therein. 331

(3) No. of persons
dwelling therein 1662

(b) No. of new cases of
overcrowding reported
during the year 71

(c)	(1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	136
	(2) No. of Persons concerned in such cases .	780
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil.

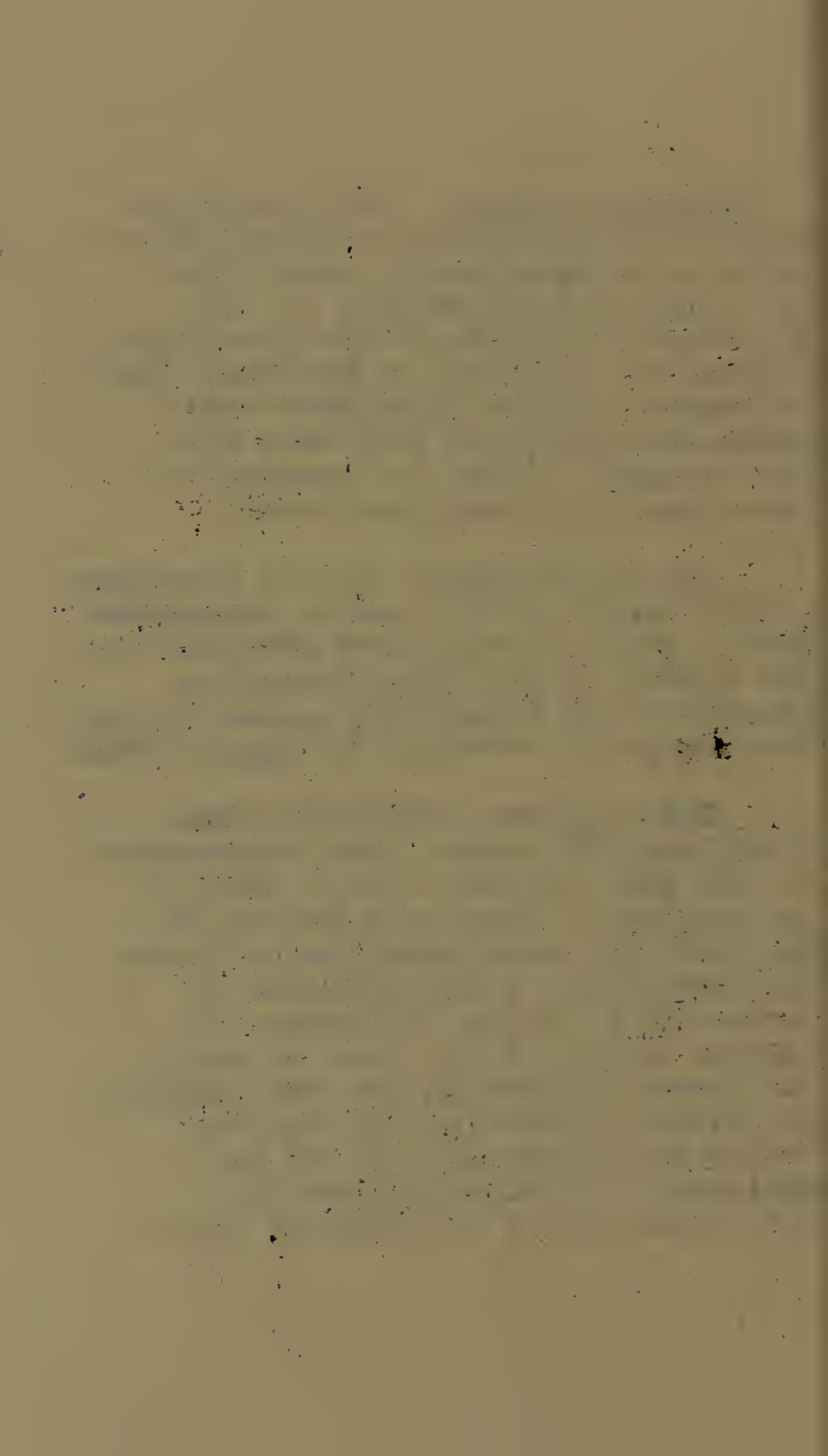
Inspections continue to be made for the purpose of ascertaining new cases of overcrowding and the table above gives particulars of these.

During the year the number of houses surveyed and measured was seven; in addition, a review of the conditions was made in the case of 230 houses.

Clearance Areas. Reference was made in my Annual Report for 1938 to seven clearance areas, comprising 122 houses, Confirmation by the Minister of Health of the Clearance Orders was received in November 1938 in respect of one clearance area where no objections had been made, and in April, 1939, in respect to the other six clearance areas.

The displacement of the occupiers of the houses in the seven clearance areas, most of whom were provided with new houses on the Town Council's Lliedi Valley site, took place during the months of February to August 1939.

Six proposed clearance areas comprising 37 houses were represented to the Town Council with a view to the making of Clearance Orders in May 1939 but consideration of these was deferred. I had proposed to represent a further 89 houses in various parts of the town as unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered so fit but no action was taken in view of the Ministry's Circular suspending operations under the Housing Act.



Individual Unfit Houses During the year the following work was carried out:-

One house was represented in 1939 under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936 as being unfit for human habitation. Seven Demolition Orders were made in respect of houses represented by me in 1938. Eleven houses were demolished as the result of formal procedure under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936.

Disinfestation of Furniture etc..

Early in 1939 an agreement was made between the Town Council and the Associated Fumigators Ltd., for the disinfestation of furniture etc., by the use of hydrogen cyanide gas before rehousing families in Council houses.

The furniture and effects of 202 families rehoused by the Town Council were dealt with.

Provision of Houses. The Borough Surveyor has furnished the following particulars regarding house construction for the year 1939:-

No. of houses erected by Corporation:	Nil.
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No. of houses erected by private enterprise without assistance:	7
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD.

Milk Supply Details of the inspections of farms and dairies etc. will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk. 77 samples were submitted for examination during the year including samples taken from school supplies, with the following results -

49 samples complied with the accredited milk standard (Methylene blue test.), the milk not being decolourised within the time limit of the test, with absence of the bacillus coli. Four of these samples were from school supplies.

21 samples did not comply with the accredited milk standard, either because they were decolourised within the time limit or because they contained the bacillus coli in 1/100 ml. Three of these samples were from school supplies.

Seven samples of pasteurised milk, five from school supplies, were examined bacteriologically and all complied with the prescribed test. (Plate count.)

Chemical Examination of Milk.

Five samples were examined by the Gerber process and all complied with the Sale of Milk Regulations.

Milk Supply - Tuberculosis.

In every case in which a sample of milk is sent for bacteriological examination, the milk is also tested for the presence of the tubercle bacillus

Out of the total milk samples examined - 77 - seven samples were found to contain the tubercle bacillus, that is, nine per cent.

As milk samples are taken at random the finding of tubercle bacillus in nine per cent. of them is very disturbing as the milk from the producers concerned had probably been consumed for a considerable time before receipt of the report of the bacteriologist that the tubercle bacillus had been found in the samples. On the receipt of his report that a sample has been found to be tuberculous this information is passed on to the County Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for all further procedures.

There is reason to think that if a greater number of samples were taken annually other sources of milk supply might be found to be infected with tubercle bacillus. It must be pointed out that with the amount of money provided in the estimates for milk sampling only a small proportion of the towns' supplies can be examined every year and there may be an interval of two years or more between the taking of samples from the supply of any individual producer. In my report for 1938 I drew attention to the possible danger from the consumption of milk from supplies that are under suspicion of being infected with the tubercle bacillus. In this connection the Welsh Board of Health informed the Town Council that they had under consideration the general question of the sale of milk from a farm or dairy when supplies had been found tuberculous.

Meat and Other Foods. The Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. R. Evans, and Mr. J. E. Marks, Sanitary Inspector, are qualified Inspectors of meat and other foods. Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., in the town including the

public market are visited regularly. Particulars of inspections, condemnations, etc., are contained in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. J. Campbell Hill, M.R.C.V.S. is the Veterinary Inspector for the Borough and is responsible for the examination of animals and carcasses in the public slaughterhouse and details are given on the next page.

15 licences were granted by the Town Council during the year, under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Number killed and inspected:

Cattle excluding cows, 575;
 Cows, 296; Calves, 1,052;
 Sheep and Lambs, 10,856;
 Pigs, 3,569; Fowls, 410.

1. All diseases except tuberculosis:

(a) Whole carcasses condemned:

1 Sheep; 1 Pig;

(b) Carcasses of which some part
 or organ was condemned:

25 Cattle excluding cows;
 19 Cows; 97 Sheep and
 Lambs; 17 Pigs.

(c) Percentage of the number
 inspected affected with
 diseases other than
 tuberculosis:

Cattle excluding cows 4.35
 Cows 6.45; Sheep and Lambs
 .90; Pigs .50;

2. Tuberculosis only:

(a) Whole carcasses condemned:

2 Cattle excluding cows;
 6 cows; 1 Calf.

(b) Carcasses of which some
 part or organ was condemned:

22 Cattle excluding cows;
 41 cows; 3 Sheep and Lambs;
 1 Pig.

(c) Percentage of the number
 inspected affected with
 tuberculosis:

Cattle excluding cows 3.65;
 Cows 15.90; Calves .1; Sheep
 and Lambs .03; Pigs .03.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever. The number of notifications - 43 - was not large and only a small proportion was admitted into the Isolation Hospital as they could be treated quite adequately at home. As a preventive measure the admission of patients suffering from scarlet fever is of very little value as the contacts in the house have generally been exposed to the infection for several days and the removal of the patient to hospital has no value as a public health measure. The experience of the past few years has not shown evidence of any increase in the number of notifications as the result of home isolation.

Diphtheria. Sixty-two notifications of this disease were received compared with seventy-two in 1938. Sixty of the patients - 97 per cent. were admitted into the Isolation Hospital. In my Report for 1938 it was ~~stated~~ that hospital treatment for diphtheria was of the highest importance as the patients could be efficiently supervised and unfavourable sequelae avoided as far as possible.

On some occasions the accommodation in the Borough Isolation Hospital was inadequate and arrangements were made for their admission into the County Isolation Hospital. Advantage of this was taken in the case of five patients.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

This has been under consideration by the Town Council on several occasions but no steps have been taken to put this practice into operation. Towards the end of the year further interest in this matter was awakened in consequence of the evacuation of children into various parts of the country with the possible dissemination of a diphtheria infection. On the suggestion of the Welsh Board of Health the immunisation of children was again considered by the Town Council and a report was submitted on the advantages of this procedure. Further consideration was deferred until the beginning of the year 1940. The importance of the immunisation of the pre-school child has been stressed.

Paratyphoid Fever. Two cases of this disease were notified, one case being admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital. Both cases were of a very mild nature; the source of the infection could not be ascertained.

Notification of Measles and Whooping Cough. With a view to ascertaining whether the evacuation of children from crowded towns might lead to an increase of these diseases in reception areas the Ministry of Health issued provisional Regulations dated October 23rd 1939 which made measles and whooping cough notifiable by medical practitioners. These provisional Regulations were superseded by the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations dated February 9th 1940. In practice comparatively few notifications of whooping cough have been received and very many fewer of measles.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939 IN THE
VARIOUS WARDS.

Disease.	Cases notified.			Total cases notified.	Total Deaths At Home	Total Deaths In Hospital
	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3			
Scarlet Fever	8	28	7	43 ^x	-	-
Diphtheria	24	28	10	62 [∅]	-	1
Pneumonia	17	11	7	35 [‡]	14	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	2	6	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	2	1	4	-	-
Erysipelas	8	6	4	18	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	-	1	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	15	36	13	64	5	-
Measles	-	2	1	3	-	-

x includes 3 official evacuees.
 ∅ includes 2 official evacuees.
 ‡ includes 1 official evacuee.

ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
UNDER THE FOLLOWING AGE-GROUPS.

46

Disease.	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total
Scarlet fever	-	2	1	5	3	20	9	2	-	1	-	-	43x
Diphtheria	-	1	2	3	3	22	14	6	6	4	1	-	62ø
Pneumonia	2	3	-	2	2	3	1	1	6	4	7	4	35‡
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	4	4	4	18
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Whooping cough	8	8	7	13	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3

x includes 3 official evacuees

ø includes 2 official evacuees

‡ includes 1 official evacuee.

TABLE SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL (BOROUGH AND COUNTY)
 PER CENT. OF THE CASES NOTIFIED.

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Disease	Number of cases notified	Number of cases admitted	Cases admitted per cent. of notifications	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever	43	14	32.55	-
Diphtheria	62	60	96.77	1
Erysipelas	18	8	44.44	-
Puerperal pyrexia	4	1	25.00	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	2	33.33	-
Paratyphoid fever	2	1	50.00	-
Totals	135	86	63.70	1

Evacuation of Children. Details of the number of children received in Llanelly are contained in the Report of the School Medical Officer. It was anticipated that some children might have been exposed to the infection of diphtheria but this was not realised the first case only occurring a month after his arrival in Llanelly.*

Isolation Hospital. No further steps have been taken with a view to the provision of a new Isolation Hospital. The present one is inadequate for the needs of the Borough although for the past few years, with a low incidence of infectious disease, accommodation has been found for all but a few patients.

"Sack" Disinfector. The "Sack" Disinfector used in the town disinfecting station continues to give satisfaction. The total amount of gas used during the year for the generation of steam was 18,700 cubic feet, costing £4. 6. 4.

Antitoxins. Diphtheria antitoxin is issued free of charge to doctors practising in the Borough for treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin. The antitoxin is supplied in capsules containing 8,000 units of concentrated antitoxin. 576,000 units were issued to medical practitioners for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin, and 1,830,000 units were supplied to the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients there. During the year 600 units of anti-erysipelas serum, 504 units of scarlatina antitoxin, and 100 units of anti-meningococcus serum were also issued.

Heart Disease. This continues to be the principal cause of death. The total number of deaths from all forms of heart disease was 105 (56 males and 49 females) - 2.86 per 1,000 estimated average population, or 23.54 per cent. of the total deaths. The table (local statistics) shows that the majority occurred after the age of 65 years.

Cancer. The number of deaths from cancer in 1939 was 66 (36 males, 30 females) equivalent to a death rate of 1.79 per 1,000 estimated average population, or 14.79 per cent. of the total deaths.

Tuberculosis. 19 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1939 - 11 males and 8 females (0.51 per 1,000 estimated average population), and 16 deaths - 8 males and 8 females (0.43 per 1,000 estimated average population) were recorded (local statistics).

The Registrar-General gave the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis as 17.

11 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified - 7 males and 4 females (0.29 per 1,000 estimated average population), and seven deaths 4 males and 3 females (0.10 per 1,000 estimated average population) were recorded (local statistics).

The Registrar-General gave the number of deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis as seven.

Of the 23 deaths, nine took place of persons who had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. In all such cases enquiry is made of the medical practitioners who certified the deaths and the reason generally given for the non-notification is that he understood the person had already been notified by another doctor. There is no reason to believe that there is any wilful neglect to notify.

The ratio of the non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 : 2.5

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY,
 NOTIFIED DURING 1939, AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS (LOCAL STATISTICS).

Age Periods	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory M. F.	Non-Resp. M. F.	Respiratory. M. F.	Non-Resp. M. F.
0-	-	-	-	1
1-	-	2	-	1
5-	-	2	-	-
15-	2	2	1	1
25-	4	1	2	1
35-	5	1	2	1
45-	1	-	1	-
55-	1	-	2	1
65-	-	-	-	-
Totals	11	7	8	4
			8	3

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. The following is a statement giving the same particulars for the year 1939:-

(a) Number of cases of tuberculosis on register at commencement of the year:

Males: Respiratory -	110
Non-Respiratory	40
Females: Respiratory-	74
Non-Respiratory	39
Total	263

(b) Number of cases notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during the year:

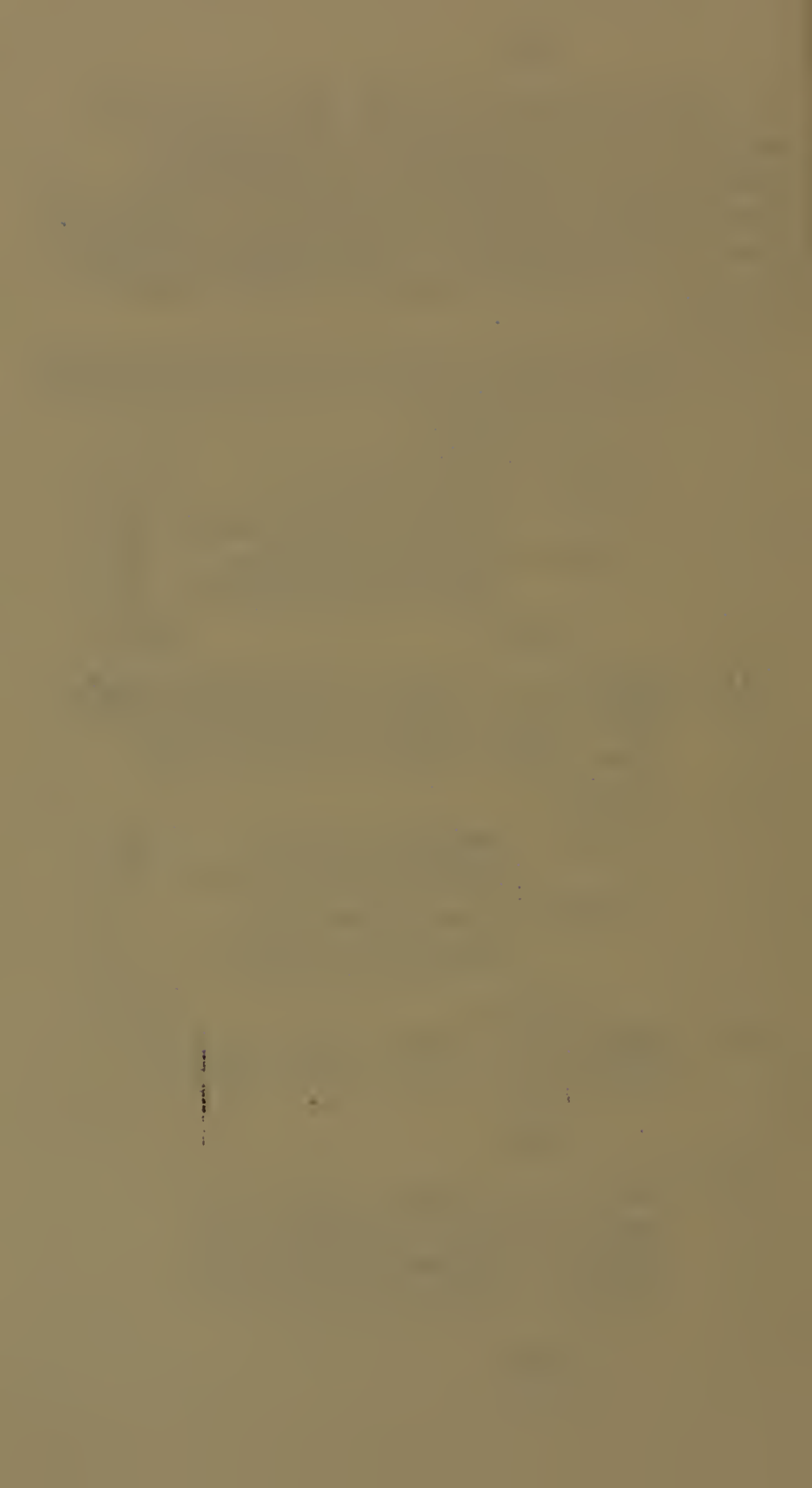
Males: Respiratory -	11
Non-Respiratory	7
Females: Respiratory	8
Non-Respiratory	4
Total	30

(c) Number of cases restored to Register.

Nil.

(d) Number of cases added to Register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification.

Nil.



(e) Number of cases removed from the Register during the year:

Males:	Respiratory -	38
	Non-Respiratory	16
Females:	Respiratory -	36
	Non-Respiratory	15
Total		105

(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year:

Males:	Respiratory -	83
	Non-Respiratory	31
Females:	Respiratory -	46
	Non-Respiratory	28
Total		188

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action was taken during the year.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

The County Council as the responsible authority under the Air Raid Precautions Act, have prepared a scheme for the whole of the County and this awaits the approval of the Home Office.

Since the beginning of the war there has been increased activity in the enrolment of volunteers for the various services in the Borough and their subsequent training. The response to the call for volunteers for the Casualty Services has not been entirely satisfactory and attempts are still being made to complete the personnel for the First Aid Post and First Aid Parties.

Two First Aid Posts were established -

(1) at the New Morfa Infants' School, and (2) at the Mining and Technical Institute, Stebonheath. A considerable amount of work was done, especially at the Morfa School, to adapt them for the purposes of First Aid Posts.

Early in 1940 instructions were received by the County Authority to return the Morfa Infants' School to the Llanelly Education Authority so that it might be used for its proper purpose. The hut in Havelock Park, formerly used as temporary school premises, is to be adapted as a First Aid Post.

The County Scheme provided for three First Aid Party Depots - (1) at the Morfa First Aid Post, (2) at the Technical Institute, and (3) at the Athenaeum. The last is the only one that is available. New arrangements will be required in the vicinity of the new Morfa First Aid Post, and more adequate provision should be made at the Mining and Technical Institute First Aid Post.

The Ambulance services are in the hands of the County Ambulance Officer.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LLANELLY M.B.1939.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S STATISTICS.

Cause of Death.	All Ages.		
	M.	F.	Total.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
2. Measles	-	-	-
3. Scarlet fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping cough	4	1	5
5. Diphtheria	-	1	1
6. Influenza	8	5	13
7. Encephalitis lethargica	2	-	2
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	-	1	1
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	8	17
10. Other tuberculosis	4	3	7
11. Syphilis	2	1	3
12. General paralysis of insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-	-
13. Cancer	36	30	66
14. Diabetes	3	2	5
15. Cerebral haemorrhage	4	10	14
16. Heart disease	56	49	105
17. Aneurysm	-	1	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	23	15	38
19. Bronchitis	8	14	22
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	5	5	10

CAUSES OF DEATH - CONTINUED.

Cause of Death	All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total.
21. Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3
22. Peptic ulcer	3	2	5
23. Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.	1	-	1
24. Appendicitis	3	-	3
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1
26. Other liver diseases	2	3	5
27. Other digestive diseases	2	2	4
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	5	6	11
29. Puerperal sepsis	-	1	1
30. Other puerperal diseases	-	1	1
31. Congenital debility premature birth.	11	12	23
32. Senility	10	11	21
33. Suicide	1	-	1
34. Other violence	6	4	10
35. Other defined diseases	28	16	44
36. Ill defined or not known	1	-	1
37. Diarrhoea 2 yrs and over.	-	1	-
All Causes	240	206	446

BOROUGH

OF

LLANELLY

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1939

BY

RICHARD EVANS, M.R.SAN.I.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.
FOR THE YEAR 1939.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

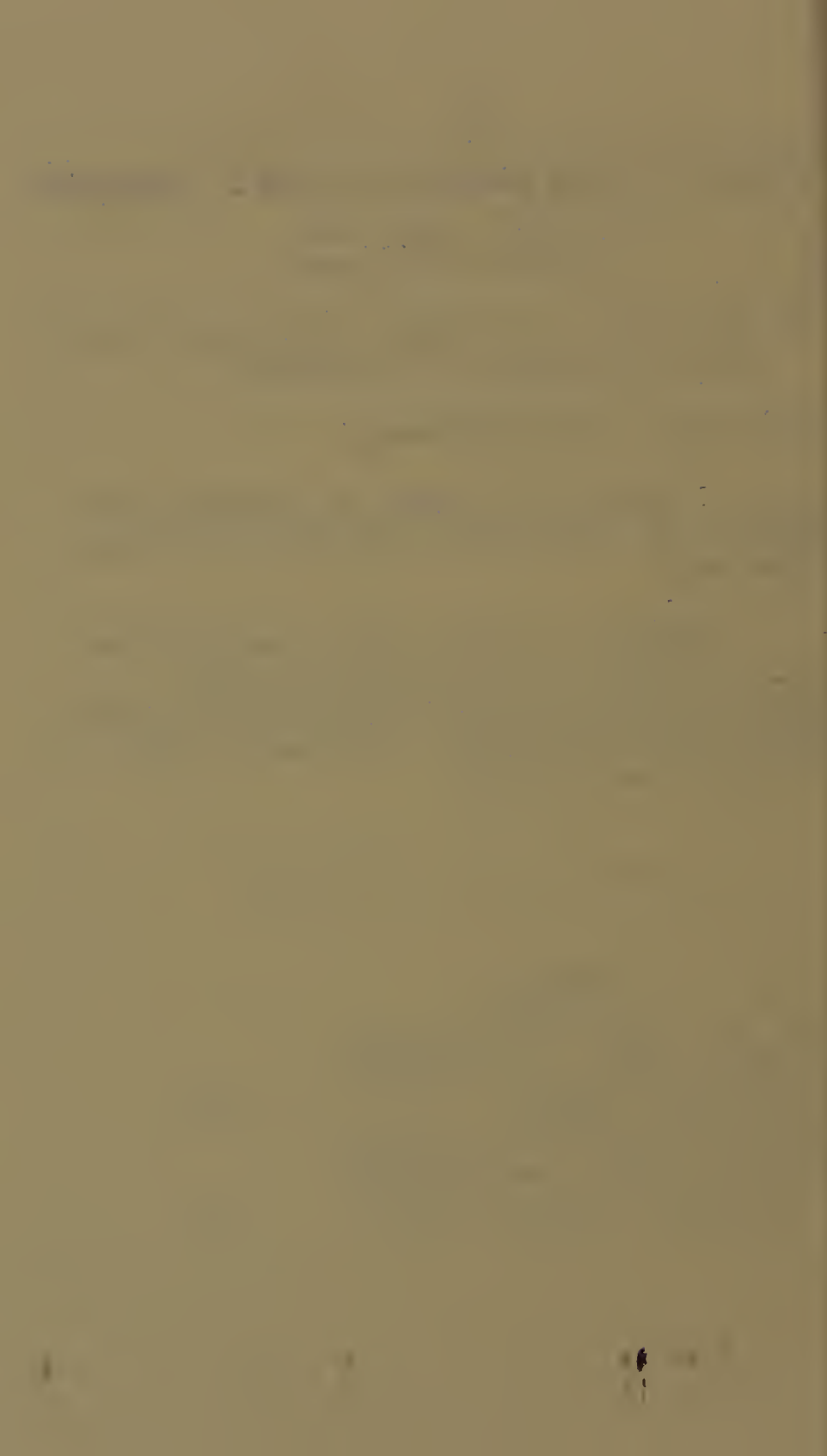
I have the honour to present my
Report on the work carried out during
the year.

Details of the work accomplished
are appended in tabular form and
separate records are submitted showing
the work done under the Housing and
Public Health Acts.

H O U S I N G A C T S.

Notices.

No. of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, preliminary notices served	8
No. of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, preliminary notices complied with	8



Inspections.

Initial dwelling-house inspections	105
Subsequent visits to dwelling-houses	657

Repairs Executed.

Houses - External Work.

Roofs renewed or repaired	8
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Gutters renewed or repaired	5
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	6
Walls renewed or repaired	13
Yard paving relaid or repaired	5
Water closets renewed or repaired	23
Drainage renewed or repaired	6

Houses - Internal Work.

Walls and ceilings repaired	15
Windows renewed or repaired	34
Doors renewed or repaired	7
Floors renewed or repaired	11
Stairs renewed or repaired	1
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	4
Sinks and water supply renewed or repaired	1
Miscellaneous items dealt with	20

Rent Restriction Act.

Applications received	2
Certificates granted	1



Public Health Acts.
Notices Served, etc.,

No. of Preliminary Notices served	343
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	354
No. of Statutory Notices served	41
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	55
No. of letters sent	139
No. of complaints received	282
No. of Owners and other persons interviewed	702

Details of Inspections.

Houses inspected for Nuisances	319
Houses inspected for Infectious Diseases	140
Houses re-inspected	657
Factories without mechanical power	1
Factories with mechanical power	55
Workplaces or other premises	1
Laundries	7
Dairies	59
Cowsheds	17
Milkshops	3
Milk Purveyors' Vehicles	469
Ice Cream premises	44
Bakehouses	36
Food preparing premises	30
Slaughterhouse	27

Details of Inspections (Contd.)

Butchers' shops, stalls and vehicles	4726
Provision stores	41
Fishmongers	394
Greengrocers' shops	1701
Restaurants and Kitchens	1
Chip Shops	12
Inns and Clubs	12
Tents, Vans, Sheds	132
Common Lodging Houses	24
Houses let in Lodgings	17
Amusement places	4
Offensive trades:	
Marine Stores dealers	8
Marine Stores hawkers	30
Gutscrapers	18
Fish Friers	41
Fellmongers	14
Rat infestations	22
Drains	166
Sewers	31
Cesspools	1
Watercourses	6
Back lanes	152
Stables	4
Swine and other animals	2
Smoke or Grit	6
Accumulations	83
Water Supply	7
Public Conveniences	82
Tips	5
Miscellaneous	428

Nuisances Abated.

Houses - External Work.

	<u>Prelim- inary.</u>	<u>Stat- utory</u>
Roofs renewed or repaired	87	13
Chimney Stacks repaired	9	2
Rainwater pipes and gutters renewed or repaired	73	18
Walls renewed or repaired	51	12
Through or permanent ventilation provided	2	1
Yard paving relaid or repaired	29	6
Water closets renewed or repaired	135	39
Drainage renewed or repaired	131	28

Houses - Internal Work.

Walls and ceilings repaired	68	15
Windows renewed or repaired	96	23
Doors renewed or repaired	26	6
Floors renewed or repaired	44	8
Stairs renewed or repaired	3	1

Houses - Internal Work (Contd.)

Fireplaces renewed or repaired	12	3
Sinks and Water supply renewed or repaired	16	2
Miscellaneous items dealt with	180	9

Factories.

Notices served on factories with mechanical Power		8
Want of cleanliness		7
Unreasonable temperature		1

Homework.

Premises visited		1
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Milk and Dairies.

Existing Dairies improved		1
Existing cowsheds improved		2
Milk samples obtained:		
Chemical		5
Bacteriological		77

Meat and Foods.

Cleanliness of premises improved		1
Receptacles provided		3
Accumulations removed		2

Ice Cream Premises.

Improvements effected		1
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Fried Fish Shops.

New ranges fitted	1
Cleansing carried out	1
Other improvements effected	2

Common Lodging Houses

Limewashing or cleansing carried out	8
Bedding renewed	3
Bedsteads cleansed or repaired	7
Other repairs or nuisances abated	2

Tents, Vans, Sheds

No. of vans removed from Borough	29
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Smoke or Grit.

Improvement effected	1
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Reported to Surveyor.

Drains and sewers	27
Wastage of water	10
Accumulations	5
Other matters	1

Fumigations.

Wards	I	II	III	Total
Following scarlet fever	7	17	5	29
Following diphtheria	23	26	9	58
Following tuber- culosis	8	10	6	24
Following erysipelas	4	2	2	8
Following paratyphoid fever	-	-	1	1
Following pneumonia	5	4	-	9
Following other diseases	1	1	-	2
Following dirty and verminous conditions	6	2	1	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54	62	24	140
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

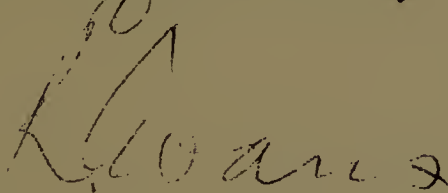
No. of articles steam disinfected	1474
No. of Library books disinfected	70
Public Mortuary cleansed	41
Ambulance disinfected	100

Food Condemnations.

95 lbs. Imported Beef (unsound)
13 bottles Preserved Fruit. (unsound)
210 tins Fruit (blown or damaged)
18 tins Meat (blown or damaged)
5 tins Milk (blown or damaged)
7 lbs. chocolates (unsound)
74 frozen Eggs (unsound)
24 lbs. Sausage (unsound)
39 Stones Fish (unsound).

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall,
Llanelli.
October, 1940.

